

### **APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 11**

1. Of the following, which factor in European politics made internal stability impossible?  
(A) Public resentment of conscription and military service.  
(B) Dissatisfaction with the slow pace of governmental reform.  
(C) The general lowering of the standard of living in the early 20th century.  
(D) The failure of the middle class to eliminate class distinctions.  
(E) Universal sympathy for dissidents and imprisoned socialists.
2. The inability of the Great Powers to maintain stability in the Balkans led to  
(A) Italian hopes to acquire Italia Irredenta and Dalmatian territory  
(B) Pan-Slavism spurred on by Serbia among the nationalities of the Habsburg Empire  
(C) The Greek independence movement, which led to the elimination of Ottoman rule in the Balkans  
(D) The Berlin Congress of 1878, which transferred Ottoman territories in the Balkans to Austria-Hungary, Greece, and Russia  
(E) These causes in combination with Austrian intransigence
3. Which of the following measures were supported by Otto von Bismarck in order to quell socialist and anarchist pressure?  
(A) limitations on the powers of the individual German states  
(B) a Kulturkampf against the Roman Catholic Church  
(C) the abolition of workers' rights to publish and meet  
(D) regulation of religious seminaries  
(E) the compulsory imposition of civil marriage
4. The government of the Third French Republic came under right-wing pressure by  
(A) General Boulanger and his followers  
(B) radical socialists  
(C) disgruntled workers  
(D) liberal humanitarians  
(E) zealous Huguenots



5. The cartoon "Dropping the Pilot," shown above demonstrates what source of instability among the Great Powers in the late 19th century?

- (A) Czar Nicholas II's antagonism towards Sergei Witte
- (B) Count Berchtold's resignation from the government of Franz Joseph of Austria
- (C) Lloyd George's dispute with Edward VII over taxing the wealthy
- (D) William II's dismissal of Otto von Bismarck as chancellor
- (E) Napoleon III's insult to William I of Prussia

6. Domestic stability in Britain was due to all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) the belief that Britain had a workable system of government
- (B) the extension of suffrage in 1884
- (C) the prosperity enjoyed by laborers and unskilled workers
- (D) the legalization of trade unions
- (E) compulsory education for all children

7. The concessions granted by Nicholas II's October Manifesto were the DIRECT result of

- (A) general dissatisfaction with his policies
- (B) the massacre of demonstrators on January, 1905
- (C) Russia's defeat in Russo-Japanese War of 1905
- (D) Lenin's revolutionary pamphlet "What is to Be Done?"
- (E) incitement to revolution by the Mensheviks

8. The chief purpose of the Triple Alliance was to

- (A) provide for a "Drang nach Osten"
- (B) maintain a balance of power between England and Germany
- (C) isolate France and restrain Russia
- (D) keep Turkey from controlling the Dardanelles
- (E) support Austria-Hungary's control of her nationalities

9. The Entente Cordiale was an understanding between

- (A) France and Russia
- (B) Italy and France
- (C) Belgium and England
- (D) England and France
- (E) Italy and England

10. Austria's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Balkan War of 1912, heightened feelings of

- (A) anti-imperialism
- (B) religious discrimination
- (C) class struggle
- (D) pan-Slavism
- (E) pan-Germanism

11. The Moroccan Crises of 1905-1911 engendered hostility and bitterness between

- (A) Austria-Hungary and Serbia
- (B) France and Germany
- (C) Russia and England
- (D) Italy and Turkey
- (E) Spain and France

12. What was the purpose of the German Schlieffen Plan?

- (A) A peace initiative
- (B) Imperialistic expansion
- (C) Economic revival
- (D) An alliance system
- (E) Military strategy

13. Responsibility for the First World War rests with
- (A) Germany, due to its aggressive policies
  - (B) Russia, resulting from Pan-Slavism
  - (C) Austria-Hungary, whose ultimatum incited Serbia
  - (D) no one nation, as all the belligerents were unwilling to compromise
  - (E) Serbia, on whose territory the Austrian Archduke was assassinated
14. The conspiracy to assassinate Francis Ferdinand was apparently motivated by
- (A) popular support of the Black Hand society
  - (B) middle class nationalist leaders
  - (C) Serbian fears of Francis Ferdinand's liberal policies towards Slavic minorities
  - (D) Francis Ferdinand's plans for a tripartite empire
  - (E) Bosnian and Herzogovinian resentment of Austrian annexation
15. The military campaigns of World War I
- (A) followed the pre-war strategy of dynamic offensives
  - (B) developed into defensive campaigns resulting in stalemate
  - (C) were based upon the advantage of technology enjoyed by the victors
  - (D) were decisively won with the support of naval power
  - (E) demonstrated the value of airpower
16. All of the following were land battles during World War I EXCEPT
- (A) the Marne
  - (B) Verdun
  - (C) Jutland
  - (D) Tannenberg
  - (E) Ypres